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- 1. A method of treating a disease or condition which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of the compound H-β-D-Nal-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys-Thr-NH₂, where the two Cysteines are bonded by a disulfide bond, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the disease or condition is selected from the group consisting of systemic sclerosis, pancreatic pseudocysts, pancreatic ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, hypersecretory diarrhea, scleroderma, irritable bowel syndrome, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, postprandial portal venous hypertension, complications of portal hypertension, small bowel obstruction, duodenogastric reflux, Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, diabetic neuropathy, macular degeneration, hypercalcemia of malignancy, Paget's disease, meningioma, cancer cachexia, psoriasis, hypotension and panic attacks.
- 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the acetate salt of H-β-D-Nal-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Qys-Thr-NH₂ is administered.
- 3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is selected from the group consisting of VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, hypersecretory diarrhea, irritable bowel syndrome, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, postprandial portal venous hypertension, especially in cirrhotic patients, complications of portal hypertension, small bowel obstruction, diabetic neuropathy, meningioma and cancer cachexia.
- 4. A method according to claim 3 wherein the disease or condition treated is selected from the group consisting of VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hypersecretory diarrhea, irritable bowel syndrome, small bowel obstruction and diabetic neuropathy.
- 5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of the acetate salt of H-β-D-Nal-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys-Thr-NH2 to treat a disease or condition wherein the disease or condition is selected from the group consisting of systemic sclerosis, pancreatic pseudocysts, pancreatic ascites. VIPoma. nesidoblastosis. Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, hypersecretory diarrhea, scleroderma, irritable bowel syndrome, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, postprandial portal venous hypertension, especially in cirrhotic patients, complications of portal hypertension, small bowel obstruction, duodenogastric



reflux, Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, diabetic neuropathy, macular degeneration, hypercalcemia of malignancy, Paget's disease, meningioma, cancer cachexia, psoriasis, hypotension and panic attacks.